

REMARKS

Reconsideration of this application is respectfully requested.

In the Office Action, the Examiner rejects claims 1-30. Claims 1-14 and 17-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being allegedly anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,757,326 to Koyama et al. (hereinafter “Koyama”). Claims 15-16 and 29-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being allegedly unpatentable over Koyama in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,049,314 to Munson et al. (hereinafter “Munson”). Applicants respectfully traverse each of the rejections for at least the reasons set forth below.

Specifically, the Examiner alleges that Koyama teaches an antenna, and a conductive ground having a side that is approximately one-quarter wavelength of a radio wave transmitted from the antenna, where the side of the conductive ground has a feeding point at which the antenna is electrically connected to the conductive ground, and where the feeding point is positioned asymmetrical to the conductive ground in any direction included in a plane parallel to the conductive ground, as recited in independent claims 1 and 17.

Koyama, in Figs. 27A and 27B, discloses a feed point 371a of a first electrically conductive plate 32 that is electrically connected with a feed circuit 361 of the wireless apparatus circuit block 36 through an antenna terminal 373, and a feed point 372b of a second electrically conductive plate 33 that is electrically connected with a feed circuit 361 of the wireless apparatus circuit block 36 through an antenna terminal 374.

However, Koyama fails to disclose a wireless device where the conductive ground has at least one side that is approximately one-quarter wavelength of a radio wave transmitted from the antenna. The Examiner alleges that Koyama discloses this in Fig. 22, and in Col. 16, lines 9-18.

However, Koyama discusses a width of a “slot” between two conductive plates, not a length of a side of the conductive plate. As seen in Fig. 22, Koyama teaches conductive plates 32 and 33 each having side portions 321 and 331, respectively. Koyama teaches that the width of the slot 342 between the conductive plates 32 and 33 determines the tuning frequency, and that when the frequency is high (wavelength is short), the width of the slot 342 needs to be reduced. Thus, Koyama teaches when the frequency is 100 mMHz, the appropriate width of the slot 342 is about 5 to 9 mm, and when the frequency is 300 mMHz, the appropriate width of the slot 342 is about 3 to 7 mm.

The width of the slot between the two side portions of the two conductive plates, as taught in Koyama, is irrelevant to the present invention. The present invention recites that a side of the conductive plate should be approximately one-quarter wavelength of a radio wave transmitted from the antenna. The present invention teaches one conductive ground, and discusses the length of the side of the conductive plate. Koyama teaches a width of a slot size between two conductive plates, which is completely irrelevant to the present invention.

Further, in accordance with the present invention, the feeding point is positioned asymmetrical to the conductive ground in any direction included in a plane parallel to the conductive ground. As seen in Fig. 3, the antenna 3 extends from the feeding point 4, which is asymmetrical to the conductive ground in any directions, for example, both horizontal and vertical directions, for avoiding cancellation of a majority of the high frequency currents on the conductive ground. Namely, the conductive ground has an asymmetrical distribution of the high frequency currents with reference to the antenna 3 for avoiding cancellation of a majority of the high frequency currents on the conductive ground, thereby allowing generation of an electric

image on the conductive ground to the antenna 3, resulting in an improvement in the radiation efficiency of the antenna.

The cited reference of Koyama fails to disclose these features as recited in independent claims 1 and 17. Anticipation requires the presence in a single prior art reference, disclosure of each and every element of the claimed invention, arranged as in the claim. Lindeman Maschinenfabrik GMBH v. American Hoist and Derrick Company, 730 F.2d 1452, 1458, 221 U.S.P.Q. 481, 485 (Fed. Cir. 1984). As Koyama fails to disclose the elements of the claims as stated above, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the 35 U.S.C. §102(b) rejection of claims 1-14 and 17-28.

Further, as dependent claims 15-16 and 29-30 recite additional unique features and/or elements, these claims remain patentable because the additional cited reference of Munson does not supply the elements missing from Koyama with respect to the independent claims. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the 35 U.S.C. §103(a) rejection of claims 15-16 and 29-30. In view of the above, Applicants respectfully request allowance of claims 1-30.

It is respectfully submitted that this application is in condition for allowance. Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that this application be allowed and a Notice of Allowance issued. If the Examiner believes that a telephone conference with Applicants'

attorney would be advantageous to the disposition of this case, the Examiner is requested to telephone the undersigned.

Respectfully submitted,



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